

SACHEVERELL

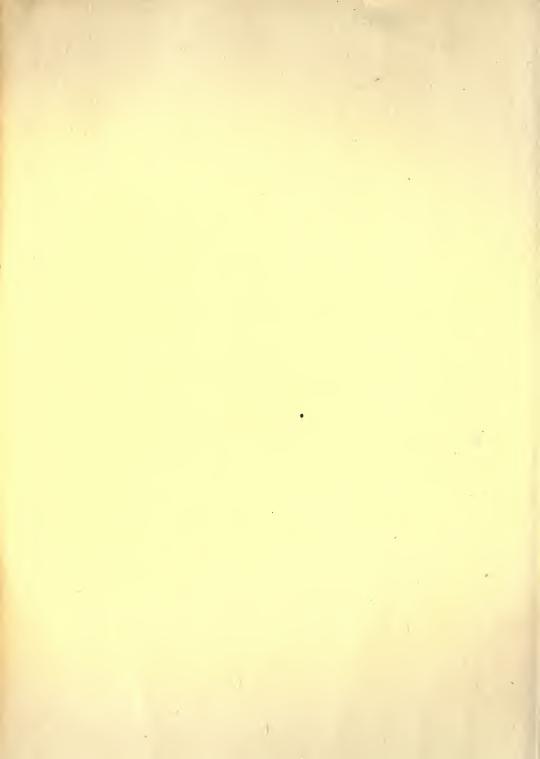
THE COMMUNICATION
OF SIN

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The Communication of Sin:

A

SERMON

PREACH'D at the

Affizes held at DERBY,

AUGUST 15th 1709.

By HENRY SACHEVERELL, D.D. Fellow of Magdalen-College, Oxon, and Chaplain of St. Saviour's, Southwark.

Publish'd at the Request of the Gentlemen of the GRAND-FURT.

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BT 528

To the Right Worshipful

George Sacheverell, Esq;

High-Sheriff of the County of DERBY,

AND TO

The Honourable Gentlemen of the GRAND-FURY.

Gilbert Thacker, Esq; Robert Wilmot, Esq; John Fitz-Herbert Esq; John Beresford, Esq; Henry Vernon, Esq; William Cook, Esq; William Cavendish Esq; Francis Pole, Esq; William Horton, Esq; George Savill, Esq; William Brown, Esq; Paul Balledon, Esq; Fames Chetham, Esq; William Woolley, Esq; George Turner, Gent.



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GENTLEMEN,

HE Peculiar Honour you mere pleas'd to confer upon me after the delivery of this plain Discourse, mas so Signal, that nothing less than this Publick Acknowledgment can acquit Me of Ingratitude.

Now, when the Principles, and Interests, of our Church, and Constitution, are so shamefully Betray'd, and Run Down, it can be no little Comfort to all those who Wish their Welfare and Security, to see, that not-withstanding the secret Malice, and Open Violence they are Persecuted with, there are still to be found such Worthy Patrons of both, who dare Own and Defend them as well against the Rude and Presumptuous Insults of the One Side, as the Base, Undermining Treachery of the Other; and who Scorn to

The Dedication.

sit Silently by, and Partake in the Sins of these Associated Malignants.

Tho' the Ttuth seems to be so much Forsaken at present, yet God be thank'd, they shall yet find to our Honour, that We have still amongst Us those who have Courage to Speak it, as well as those who have Lives and Fortunes to Maintain it: And tho' the Age is Sunk into the Lowest Dregs of Corruption, that it cannot endure Sound Dostrin, there are not wanting Some to Preach it, and Others to Support it, at the Expence of Both. May the Influence of your Good Examples, which as much Animates our Friends, as it Terrifies our Enemies, be as diffusively Prevailing, as 'tis nobly Conspicuous, and the Bleffing of that Church attend you, which you so Eminently Adorn and Sustain!

And, as I am oblig'd by the Relation I have the Honour to bear to your Family, may



a double Portion of Divine Favour rest on You, (Mr. HIGH-SHERIFF) whose Commands I was very ready to Execute in this Office, since you thought neither the Advancement of your Years, so generously Expended for the Good of your Country, nor the great Trouble attending this Post, sufficient to exempt you, from shewing that steady Loyalty and Zeal to serve Her Majesty and the Government, for which you have been so remarkably Distinguish'd.

I am with all Regard, Gentlemen,

Your very Humble Servant,

HENRY SACHEVERELL.



A

SERMON

PREACH'D at the

Affizes at DERBY, &c.

I TIM. 5. Part of the 22d. Verse.

-Neither be Partaker of other Men's Sins.

fignation of the Holy Ghost, had Ordain'd Timothy Bishop of EpheSus, that he might not be wanting in sufficient Instructions for the Discharge of so Weighty and Sacred an Office, he sends him in this Epistle the Credentials of his Authority, with those Rules of Government for himself in his Private Life, together with those Canons of Ecclesiastical Discipline, which were absolutely necessary for the Publick due Administration of the Church of God. And to excite in him a full Sense of his Duty, and the great Danger of Neglecting or Abusing his High
Rading,

V. 21. Calling, the Apostle charges him before God, and the Lord Jesus Christ, and the Elect Angels, to consider that a double Burthen lay upon him, that he must answer for the Loss of all those other Souls committed to his Care at the Expence of his own; that he must be Responsible for their Guilt and Miscarriage, as his own proper Crimes; and that therefore he should act with all the strictest Vigilance and Circumspection in so momentous a Concern, and lay bands suddenly on no V. 22. Man: Which, whether understood of Absolution of Penitents, by that Ancient and Primitive Geremony us'd in it, (as some Writers contend) or of Ordination, (as others) would involve him in all the ill Consequences of such a Rash and

The Words however may be taken in an unrestrain'd Sense, as an excellent Maxim for the Conduct of Human Life in General; or as an Universal Prohibition of Contributing towards, Concurring, or Complying with, the wicked Practices of others, lest as we thereby become Accomplices in their Iniquity, we may be also Sharers in their Guilt, and Fellow-Sufferers in their Punishment. Under which unlimited Acceptation I shall proceed to discourse on the Text, and shall endeavour to shew,

Precipitate Action, and make him Partaker of

other Men's Sins.

- I. First, How many Ways we may be Partakers of other Men's Sins. And,
- II. Secondly, I will urge some particular Motives to deter us from falling under so great and dangerous a Guilt.
- I. And First, I will show how many Ways we may be Partakers of other Men's Sins. In order to the stating this Point clearly, I must beg leave to premise this Reslection, That all Immoral Actions may be confider'd under a double View, and consequently divided into two Sorts. Either first, such as are Internal, and Personal; or secondly, such as are External, and Derivative. Now as the First are confin'd within the Offendor, and transacted only betwixt God and our Consciences; fo they extend their Guilt no farther than the Man, and are circumscrib'd within the Bounds of his own Soul. These Sins are of a restrain'd, and Positive Nature, and to be measur'd by their Essential, and Intrinsical Malignity alone. But the Others have, besides this, a Relative Addition of Guilt, drawn from all the mischievous Effects, and wicked Consequences that flow from them; according to which they rise in proportion of Impiety, increase in the Degrees of Heinousness, and Aggravation, and still gather as they are fur-

ther propagated, and advanc'd. And as they are acted in Conjunction, in this Communion, and Society of Vice, (as I may call it) it grows fruitful, and multiplies; and tho' the Sin consider'd in itself may be Single, and Uncompounded, yet with respect to the Multitude engag'd in it, it may be also of a Complicated Nature, as it's communicated Influence is transfus'd thro' feveral different Channels, which may all fpring out of, run into, and joyn in One Individual Body. According to which Notion, any Criminal Action may distinguish all those that are Confederate in it's Commission, into these three several Classes; either first, as they are Principal Agents in it; or secondly, as they are Accessories to it; or thirdly, as they are Privy to it's Execution, by a Tacit Compliance with it, wilful Neglect of it, or Omission to prevent it. All which are to be confider'd as so many Gradations of Sin, charging the different Transgressor with an Higher, or Lower Imputation of Guilt, as he stands delinquent in either. But to render this Matter more fully evident, I will draw out, and exemplify these General Heads in fome of the most Important and Particular Cases contain'd under them, to which the rest may be easily reduc'd. We may therefore be Partakers of other Men's Sins, either by,

- 1. Commanding, or Commissioning their Execution.
- 2. Conniving at, Consenting to, or Concealing them.
- 3. Administring Counsel, Direction, or Assistance towards them.
- 4. Commending, Approving, Excusing, or Defending them.

5. Giving Offence, or Scandalous Example.

6. Authorizing, Propagating, or Publishing any Heresy, False Doctrin, Schism, Faction, Ir-

religion, or Immorality.

1. And First, We may partake of other Men's Sins, by Commanding, or Commissioning their Execution. This particularly respects all such as are invested with any Jurisdiction, or Authority over their Inferiors, all Princes and Magistrates, Civil and Ecclesiastical, Masters and Governors, Parents and Guardians, or any others that enjoy a Right of Dominion or Discipline, Granted and Establish'd by the Law, and a Preeminence requiring all Allegiance and Subjection to them in all things Just and Honest. Now tho' this Sovereignty is restrain'd within the Rules of Justice and Equity, of Reason and Religion, and no Power upon Earth can Authorize, Justifie or Excuse the Violation of them, there lying a Superior, Indefeasible Obligation that exempts all Men from an Illegal or Usurp'd Obedience; yet the controlling Sway, and overbearing

bearing Awe of Force and Authority, the affrighting and almost irresistible Terrors of Threats and Punishments, the dazling Glory of Wealth and Grandeur, together with the persuasive Influence of Interest and Ambition, make great Allowances for Flesh and Blood, not easily capable in itself, without the merciful Asistances of Divine Grace, to struggle with, and vanquish such pressing Difficulties and Temptations; and therefore charge back a double Portion of Guilt upon those Persons who abuse their Dominion to base and finful Purposes, who in this Case are to be consider'd as the Principal Authors of these Evils, as the Prime Cause and Original Ground-Spring from whence they flow. Not that this Reflection of a Greater Degree of Guilt upon the Commander, can wholly acquit the Subordinate Transactor of his, who knows he is Responsible to a much Greater Master and Sovereign. He must share his Proportion, and bear his own Burden, tho' of much less Weight than that of his Superior. It is observable that the Roman Law inclin'd very much in favour to fuch unhappy Persons as lay under these Disadvantages of Power and Obligations, whereby they were obnoxious to be compell'd to execute, or comply with any Injunction that might contradict their Conscience, or interfere with their Justice and Integrity, imputing the Offence chiefly to those under whose Government they acted as the adequate

quate and Impulsive Cause of the Crime, and true Object of the Penalty; esteeming the Immediate Delinquents to be properly non sui Juris, or capable Judges in the Case, and therefore not so much the Authors of Iniquity, as meer Passive Machines, directed by the Hands of Despotick and Overruling Managers. As doubtless the Strength of the Temptation, the Prevalence of Inducements, and the Want of Liberty, do very much Extenuate the Transgression in the One, so must it proportionably Aggravate that in the Other, in Perverting and Prostituting that Authority and Sacred Trust that was repos'd in him for the Promotion of Virtue and Piety, to the scandalous Propagation of Vice and Debauchery. Upon which Reasons are founded those several Maxims of the Civil Law, that Exempt all those that act under a Command from the Guilt of the Offence. And on the fame account we find in the Scriptures many Instances of very flagrant Sins, committed by some Ministers of State, ascrib'd only to the Supream Power, under whose Commission they acted. A very Convincing Example whereof we read in the dismal Case of Uriah, whose Execrable Murther, tho' transacted by Joab thro' David's. Order, was not only charg'd upon the King himself, in his own Words in his Penitential Psalm compos'd on that lamentable Occasion, but by the Holy Ghost also in the 2d. of Samuel, Thou bast.

12. 9. hast kill'd Uriah the Hittite with the Sword, and hast slain him with the Sword of the Children of Ammon. Tho' doubtless his Subjects were Guilty of a very heinous Sin, in Obeying their Sovereign's impious Command; yet did God visit that abominable and ungrateful Fact upon the Prince's Head, in a Punishment that wore the Colour of his Crime, and branded his otherwise spotless Character with a Bloody Mark to all Posterity. And so was the Parallel Murther of Naboth both Ascrib'd to, and Expiated in the Persons of Ahab and Jezabel, who remain upon Record as Frightful and Infamous Examples of abus'd Power, Avarice and Usurpation. Where Princes thus presume to force the Consciences of their Subjects, and break in upon their Rights and Laws, not only their Private and Personal, but the Publick and National Crimes will be requir'd at their Hands; and for this reason the Idolatry of the Jews is charg'd upon Jeroboam, for which the Spirit of God has stigmatiz'd his Pedigree to Eternity, in that Odious and Reproachful Character of being the Son of Nebat that made Israel to sin. When Aaron had so far submitted to the impions Request of the People as to Dethrone their God and Sovereign, and change their Glory into the Similitude of a Calf that eateth Hay, we find Moses accusing the High-Priest of their Rebellion and Idolatry, in this sharp Expostulation, What

What did this People unto thee, that thou hast Exod. brought so great a Sin upon them? The same Rea-32.31: son will be found to hold good in all Cases of Government, and Authority, which in the very lowest Degree are Offices of Commission, and Trust; lodg'd as the Delegacy, and Vice-Gerency of God, the Fountain of all Power, in the Hands of Magistrates, and Superiors, who stand accountable to him for the Crimes of their Inseriors, in which they are Partakers, and consequently will bear the Load of a double Damnation, when the Souls that are lost thro' their Misconduct are requir'd at their Hands.

II. Secondly, We may be Partakers of other Men's Sins, by Conniving at, Consenting to, or Concealing them. Now the Guilt in this Particular rifes in proportion to the Power, and Obligation, that differently binds, or engages Men, according to the Variety of their Circumstances, and Stations, to prevent Vice, and Injustice. By that Rule is to be measur'd the Bulk, and Extent of the Sin; for where a Man has no Power, Jurisdiction, or Obligation to exert that Power, there can be no Communication of the Action: But where we are invested in such Authority, as in the Case of all Publick Offices, and Administrations, or where the Precepts of Humanity, Civil Justice or Religion require us to interpose, and restrain the Commission

mission of any vicious Act, either thro' Carelessness, and Negligence, Partiality, or Impunity in the One, Connivance, Consent, or Concealment in the Other, they both become Partakers of the Crimes committed, in an unfaithful Discharge of their Dutiés, and a Tacit Violation of their Trust, and are not only Responsible for the present Acts alone, but also for all the mischievous Consequences attending them. For vicious Customs steal upon us gradually, and by every fresh Advancement get Ground and Strength, till at last by many multiply'd Acts they establish themselves, grow Head-strong, Irrefistible, and out of the reach of Controll or Correction, which the least Discipline feasonably apply'd to, in a State of Infirmity, had check'd and suppress'd in their very Birth. Errors in Practice being like Absurdities in Reasoning, the Admission of One Fallacy will draw a Thoufand after it. Neglect, and want of Animadver-fion, make Delinquents Bold and Impudent, and will bring 'em from Extenuating, to Justifying their Faults.

A Tacit Admission in any One that has the Right of Prohibition, amounts to an Approbation of any thing in the Sense of the whole World, and involves the Person so Consenting under a double Guilt, both as being a Party concern'd in the Sin, and as a Traitor of his Authority. Silence, where a Man ought to speak, is as Culpable,

ble, if not more than, an Actual, and open Engagement. These things hast thou done, and I held Psal. 50 my Tongue, and thou thoughtest that I was even such 21. an one as thyself, says the Psalmist, and the Natural Inference most Men are apt to draw from the Cowardly Compliance, and base Obsequiousness of fuch as ought to shew their Power, and Principles to the contrary. He that does not appear in opposition to that which it is his Duty to prevent, or suppress, must at the least justly be concluded not to be against it, according to that Aphorism of our Blessed Saviour, He that is not a Mar. 9 gainst us, is on our part, which indeed may bear 40 a farther Interpretation, that the Man that acts not evidently against any Party, or Design, is a real Promoter, or Encourager of it's Interests. For certainly any Person in Authority does much more contribute to the Advancement of Evil by a Permissive Silence, and Passive Forbearance, than any Inferior can in the most vigorous Expression of his Zeal, and Fervency for it; because by him Vice seems to be Legitimated, as 'twere Establish'd by a Law, and to have its currant Passport without Controll in the World. Thus does He that Acquiesces in, Submits to, or Winks at a Crime that by his Post and Power he is qualify'd to Forbid, Prevent, Redress, or Correct, become positively Guilty of that very Crime bimself, as much as if he had been the Single, and Personal Aggressor.

Both

Both the Old, and New Testament abounding with pregnant Examples for the Proof of this Affertion, I shall trouble you with but two drawn out of each, which speak very home to the purpose. The First is that Remarkable, and Notorious Cafe of old Eli, under the joynt Confi-1 Sam.2. deration both of a Parent, and Magistrate. He, niv'd at the abominable Transgressions of the Priests his Sons, who, by turning the very Temple into a Brothel-House, had made the Sacrifice of the Lord to stink, and his Service Detestable in the fight of the People; and when he ought to have Purg'd the Church of fuch Sanctify'd Villainy, and Executed the severest Punishments that Justice could inflict upon such Hellish Crimes, and as 'twere to have Reconcil'd God to his Altar, by the Effusion of his own Guilty Blood upon it, he could not find in his Heart to give them so much as a Rebuke, till the Clamours, and Outcries of the People forc'd him to that Ungrateful Office. And even then too his Corrections were so Soft, and Gentle, so full of filly Fondness, and Dotage, that they rather Encourag'd, than Restrain'd their Odious Impieties. High time was it for God to awake, when his Listless Yawning Vice-Gerent was thus scandalously Drowsy, to vindicate that crying Reproach he had brought upon his Worship, and Honour by such Supine

Supine Oscitancy, Sloth and Negligence. Accordingly we find God charging all these monstrous Sins upon the Old Prophet, with the highest Exprobation of the blackest Ingratitude, and Injustice, spurning the useless and unworthy Dotard out of his Office, and executing Vengeance upon him, and his whole Posterity, with the

utmost Indignation and Disdain.

S. The other Instance we have Recorded by St. Paul, in his First Epistle to the Corinthians, c. 5. wherein he very sharply charges his new Converts as Partakers in the foul Sin of the Incestuous Person, because they Conniv'd at it, and did not positively proceed to Execute the Church-Censures upon him, in totally cutting off such a Corrupt and Rotten Member from it's Body. Ye are puff'd up, (fays he) and have not rather mourn'd, that he that hath done this Deed might be taken away from among you. For the Understanding whereof, we must observe that in the Primitive Ages of Christianity, Excommunication denoted by these Expressions, έξαίρησις έκ μέσε ύμων, and ωξαδεναι τω Σαλανά, being never us'd, but on very great and enormous Occasions, and being justly esteem'd of such a Dreadful and Damnable Consequence, was always attended with the fad Pomp, and mournful Solemnities of a Funeral; the Congregation were array'd in Black, accompanying the Execution with Lamentation, and loud Weeping, as o'er the

the Spiritual Death of the Criminal's Soul. So that the Apostle here expostulates with the Corinthians, as Encouraging, and Sharing in the Vice, in Omitting to Punish it, tho' in such a Severe and Desperate way, wherein Mercy, and Compassion might be allow'd to take place, if in any Case in the World.

Thus the Toleration of any Sin in Others by Persons of Power, and Authority, Translates it back on their own Heads, and renders them actually Guilty of it. This Affertion must be allow'd Evident and Undeniable in all Instances of Government; but then there arises a fresh Question, How far we may be Partakers of other Men's Sins in the private Intercourse and Affairs of Human Life betwixt Man and Man, in Common Conversation? We are certainly oblig'd in Charity to bear always an hearty and tender Concern Heb. 10. for our Neighbour's Good and Safety, to con-Phil. 2. sider one another, to look not every Man on his own things, but every Man also to the things of others; to Rom. 14. Edify one another, to Advise, Warn, Rebuke, and by all other Methods to Promote his Welfare as Occasion serves, or we have opportunity of Maintaining and Propagating the great Interest of Truth, Piety, and Virtue in the World. But on the other hand, do not the same express Injunctions of Charity, Religion, and Justice oblige us with equal Force, and Penalty, to the no less

neces-

necessary Duties of Peace, and Quietness, Forbearance, and Forgiveness, in Mercy, Compassion, and Good-Nature to Cover, and Conceal our Brother's Sins, and Infirmities? Do not these as strictly command us not to thrust ourselves Pragmatically into his Business, or meddle with those Concerns that do not belong to us, or under the Sanctify'd Pretence of Reformation of Manners, to turn Informer, assume an Odious and Factious Office, arrogantly intrench upon Other's Christian Liberty, and Innocence, and under the Shew of more Zeal, and Purity, (the most infallible Token of a Dextrous and Refin'd Hypocrite, and Knave) turn the World upfide down, and fet all Mankind into Quarrels, and Confusions? Now to Reconcile these Differences, and to Steer our Course even between the Limits of Duty and Error, which indeed is not so easy a Matter precisely in all Instances to do, these three Conclusions may help to solve most of the Dissiculties in the Case before us.

1. First, We may be Partakers of other Men's Sins, if we do not endeavour to the utmost of our Power to prevent, or stop their Commission, when they openly break in upon Religion, or assault the Glory of God. In this Gase we lie under a Double Obligation to interpose, in Vindication of the Divine Honour, and for the Eternal Salvation of our Brother; both which ought to be more

more Dear to us, than any other Confiderations in the World. When we hear God's Holy and Dreadful Name Blasphem'd, his Being Deny'd, his Providence Arraign'd, his Goodness Censur'd, his Power Contemn'd, his Justice Question'd, his Mercy Mock'd, or the Sacred Mysteries of our Faith Vilify'd or Ridicul'd, not to stand up in their Defence, and with all the Courage, Authority, and Argument we are Masters of, to assert the Glorious Cause of God, and Truth, is to Renounce our Allegiance to One, and Pretensions to the Other. In such base, and cowardly Difloyalty to God, Silence and Connivance make us Actual Aggressors; not to Speak, is to Approve; not to Act, is to Commit; not to Rebuke, is to Consent to; not to shew our Displeasure against, is to have Complacency in it, not to Resent, is to Submit to it; not to endeavour to Destroy, is to Promote, the Kingdom of the Devil, and to Side with the Powers of Darkness. There is no Trimming Moderation in this Case, no standing in a Neutrality and Indifference, we must be Offensive, or Defensive, and serve God, or Belial. This is a Negative Denial of God, (if I may so fpeak) and communicates a deep Share of the Guilt; but how much greater then does a Positive derive? When Men out of a Time-serving Fear, Sycophantizing Flattery, or Mistaken Complaisance, shall fall in with the Damnable Humours, or Debauch'd Opinions of Lewd Sots, and Atheists, **fmile**

fmile at their Smutty, and Prophane Fests, tamely hear those Holy Oracles, by which we expect to be sav'd, Scofft at, and Derided, and impudently Criticis'd upon, and give an approving Laugh to that Execrable Drollery, for which the Speaker's Tongue ought to be cut out, lest they should displease a Crew of Ignorant and Profligate Infidels, by shewing unseasonably before Brutes and Buffoons, that they themselves are Men, that is, Creatures endu'd with Reason, and Reflection, that are not asham'd of the God that made them, and have so much Gratitude as to Own and Vindicate the Saviour that Redeem'd them. Not to Rebuke fuch Daring Impieties, (which fly in the Face of Heaven, and call aloud for speedy Vengeance, for Thunder and Earthquakes to Blast and Swallow such accursed Miscreants, who thus provoke, and as 'twere anticipate their Damnation) notwithstanding the most powerful and dangerous Oppositions in the World, is, in Eph. 5. the Apostle's Language, to have Fellowship with the 11. Works of Darkness, to affociate with Devils Incar-1sa. 28. nate, and to enter into a Covenant with Death, and 18. an Agreement with Hell, as the Prophet elegantly speaks, which such treacherous Apostates to their Religion, will at last, to their Eternal Sorrow, find their just Reward hereafter.

2. Secondly, We may be Partakers of other Men's Sins, if we do not to the utmost of our Power endeavour to prevent, or obstruct their

Commission, when they manifestly endanger the Good of the Publick. As we are Members of any Government, or Society, we are All oblig'd, in point of Honour, Interest, and Conscience, to Maintain it's Security, Promote it's Welfare, and Guard it against any Factious Designs, or Seditious Conspiracies, that may Threaten it's Constitution, Discompose it's Peace, or Violate, and Subvert it's Laws. God, and Nature, has invested every Subject from his Cradle with a Commission to Engage, Discover, and Disappoint the Enemies of his Church, and Country; and he that is either Privy to, industriously Conceals, or any ways Abetts, their Schismatical, Illegal, or Rebellious Enterprizes, both in the Eyes of Human, as well as Divine Laws, is an Accomplice, and Partaker in the Guilt, a Traytor to God, and his Prince, a Patron, and Protector of Injustice, and a Common Adversary to Himself, as well as all Mankind.

3. Thirdly, We may partake in other Men's Sins, by Conniving at, or Consenting to, any imminent Danger, or great Injury, that may violently affect the Body, or Soul, the Life, or Estate, Spiritual, or Temporal, of our Neigbour. Where these visibly lie at stake, they demand our Succours, and Common Humanity interests us in their Defence. Where his Innocent Reputation is scandalously Aspers'd, his naked Person openly Assaulted, or Assaulted, his Fortune secretly Struck at, or Un-

dermin'd

dermin'd, every Man is bound to follow the Example of that Heroic Champion, and Deliverer of his Country-men, Moses, who, tho' endow'd with such an Unparellell'd Meekness, as nothing but such an heinous Provocation could disturb, Seeing one of his Brethren suffering wrong, Defended Act. 72 him, and Aveng'd him that was oppress'd, and smote 24. the Egyptian. Otherwise we lie obnoxious to the Imputation of the Psalmist, When thou sawest Psal. 50 a Thief, thou consentedst unto him, and hast been 18. Partaker with the Adulterers. He must at least be suppos'd a Well-wisher to the Villainy, that can behold it's Commission without Compassion, and Resentment. St. Paul's meer standing by, and bolding the Garments of St. Stephen's Executioners, was enough to have Attainted the Apostle, and render'd him Guilty of the Martyr's Blood. Now if barely viewing the Perpetration of a Corporal Crime in Others, when we can obstruct it, may make us Malefactors ourselves, certainly the Permission of a Spiritual much more, as 'tis of a more dreadful Consequence to the Better Part of Man. To prevent which, we are oblig'd to interpose with the most Fraternal Concern, gentle Admonition, tender Reproof, kind Advice, and infinuating Persuasion, still with a cautious and due Consideration of Time, of Place, and of Person. But if these Friendly Overtures cannot prevail, we have wash'd our Hands of the Guilt, and stand AcLevit.
19. 17.

Acquitted before God, and our Conscience; but without them, we are positively said even in the Mosaic Law, to suffer Sin upon him, and consequently liable to partake of the Penalty. But however we must strictly observe, that these Duties are always confin'd to Overt Asts, and Visible Cases; for Religion has left in this Matter a wide Room for the right Exercise of our Prudence, and Discretion; for it does not oblige us to charge Men at random, upon bare Surmise, and Suspicion, or to pry officiously into their Lives, and secret Affairs, and to invade their private Rights by usurping a Jurisdiction, which we have no Title to justify, or with a rude Air of Superiority, to obtrude ourselves upon 'em as Privy-Counsellors, and Dogmatically Censure, Rebuke, or Advise in our Neighbour's Proceedings, that don't belong to us, neither lie under the Verge of our Cognizance. Whatever Godly, and fallacious Glosses such troublesome Wasps, that erect themselves into Illegal Inquisitions, may cast upon their Actions, they are doubtless the unwarrantable Effects of an Idle, Incroaching, Impertinent, and Medling Curiosity, a Vice as contrary to the true, Generous Spirit of Christianity, as 'tis to Good-Manners, and Justice. It is in short the base Product of Ill-Nature, Spiritual Pride, Censorious-ness, and Sanctify'd Spleen, pretending to carry on the Blessed Work of Reformation by Lying, Slana Slandering, Whispering, Backbiting, and Tale-bearing, the most express Character of the Devil, who is Emphatically styl'd the Grand Accuser of the Brethren. No wonder therefore that St. Paul has so severely stigmatized these Busie-bodies in other Men's Matters, these 'Addienterio notice that presume to exercise the Office, and Discipline of a Bishop in other Men's Provinces (as the Original may be render'd) whom he justly ranks with Murtherers, 1 Pet 4-Thieves, and Malefactors, as the most proper Per-15. fons to keep one another Company.

III. I come now to the Third General Head propos'd, namely, that We may partake in other Men's Sins, by administring Counsel, Direction, or Assistance towards them. It is almost impossible that any Great Act of Villainy should be carry'd on, and accomplish'd by any One Single Person; there must be Cooperators, Partners, and Underworkers in it, who, like the feveral Actors in a well-form'd Tragedy, must contribute their various Parts to the main Body of the Action, and all Conspire, and Unite in the Fatal Catastrophe. Few Men, tho' of the most exalted Genius, Reach, and Depth, have in themselves, either Heads, or Hearts sufficient, Power, Conduct, or Policy, to Contrive, Manage, and Compleat an Elaborate, and Consummate Piece of Sin, a Sin of Bulk, Figure, and Extent: there must be many Hands employ'd, many,

many Confederates let into, and trusted with the Secret, any One whereof Miscarrying, may endanger the Best-projected Plot in Nature. Therefore the Grand Deceiver of Mankind is careful to pick out his Privy-Council, Men of shrewd Dexterity, and Cunning, well vers'd in all his Artificial Wiles, and subtle Stratagems, that with fair Countenances, and smooth Tongues, can Hypocritically Blanch, and Palliate the most Odious, and Deform'd Iniquities, and slily infinuate them into the Weak and Undiscerning. Absalom must have his Achitophel, Job his Bosom-Serpent, his Wife, Fudas his Sanbedrim; that under the facred, and endearing Pretence of Friendship, for the Gratification of their Ambition, Pleasure, or Avarice, must persuade the One to Rebel, entice the Other to Renounce bis God, and Bribe the Third to Betray his very Saviour. Now certainly these Agents, and Sollicitors in the Devil's Cause, who Advise, Direct, or Promote it, are to be confider'd not only as the Allies, but as principal Sharers in the Sin, whether they bring about their Defigns by skilfully applying to the Humours, Affections, or Interests of the Person Betray'd, or by Importunity, and the winning Charms of Address, enforc'd by proper Arguments, Objects, and Occasions to Catch, and Insnare an Unguarded Heart. Nay further, He that thus Inveigles any Person, and Seduces him against the Reluctance of his Conscience, by Menaces,

Menaces, or Sollicitations, must be concluded under a deeper Imputation of Guilt, than the very Actor himself, as those Words of our Saviour seem positively to infer, as 'twere a little in Excuse of that Corrupt, and Self-condemn'd Judge, Pontius Pilate, overborn by the Clamours, and Outrage of the tumultuous Jews, into the most Villainous, most Execrable Sentence, upon the Justest, and Innocentest Person in the World, even against all Convictions of the most undeniable Truth, and Reason. He that deliver'd me nnto thee, bath the job. 19. greater Sin, which does affert the Traytor more a Ti-Son of Perdition, than the False Condemner himself. So highly are we oblig'd in the Words of Jacob to befeech God to keep us free from any Communion with these Instruments of Cruelty, O my Soul, Gen. 49. come not thou into their secret, unto their Assembly 5, 6. mine Honour be not thou united. Now if bare Counsel, or Assistance can Entitle us to any Sin before its Commission, certainly,

IV. Fourthly, We may also become Partakers of it, in Commending, Approving, Excusing, or Defending it afterwards. In this Case a Man contracts the Guilt of a Prior Action, he sins by Precedent, and derives Another's Transgression upon Himself by his Assent to it. These are the Patrons, and Advocates of Satan's Court, who' tho' they dare not Personally appear in the Crime, yet

are his faithful Friends in the Justification of it. We may frequently observe many of the Crafty, Time-serving Politicians of this World, to act always in Publick on the Reserve, and never to declare their Opinions, and Principles, to keep Mankind in suspense, and hold their Adversaries at a parry, but never fail to fall in with the Party, and close with the Victorious fide, when their Interest lies sure, and open. They are content till that, to act behind the Curtain, see Others expos'd to Difficulties, and Dangers, and draw the Tools in with Flattering Panegyrics, that they may reap the Fruit of their Labours. Such Men are as much in their Thoughts, and Imaginations engag'd in the Sin, however they may fancy themfelves Secure, and Innocent, in this miserable Salvo, of not being Actual, and Direct Aggressors in it. Tho' it must be confess'd to be impossible for any one to do as much with his Heart, and Inclinations, as he can with his Hand, and Purse, yet confidering the Cause which may restrain him, which perhaps is only Cowardice, Fear of Success, or Want of Opportunity, he may become Partaker of the Guilt, by the malicious Intentions of his Mind, and the Depravation of his Will, by which the Malignity of any Crime is to be mea-fur'd, and God will judge us at the Last Day. The Scribe's, and Pharisee's Hypocritical Profession of their Innocency, was not sufficient to exempt

empt them from the Imputation of their Forefather's Murder, and Sacriledge, whilst they retain'd, and abetted their Principles, upon which that fevere Woe is denounc'd upon them, Because ye build the Tombs of the Prophets, and garnish Mat. 23. the Sepulchres of the Righteous, and say, if we had 29, &c. been in the Days of our Fathers, we would not have been Partakers with them in the Blood of the Prophets. Wherefore ye be Witnesses unto yourselves that ye are the Children of them which kill'd the Prophets. Fill ye up then the Measure of your Fathers, ye Serpents, ye Generation of Vipers, how can ye escape the Dam-nation of Hell? If therefore we may thus by the fecret Approbation of our Judgment of any Crime contract it's Guilt, certainly much more by Commending, Excusing, Extenuating, or Defending it, which not only Justifies Evil, but Encourages, and Confirms Men in the Practice of it; and has so much more Malignity in it's Nature, in that neither Temptation, or Infirmity can be pleaded in it's behalf. Nay farther, St John afferts, that the very Wish of Success towards it, can render the Speaker an Accomplice. If there come any unto you Eph. 2. (lays he) and bring not this Doctrin, Receive him to, 11. not into your House, neither bid him God-speed; For he that biddeth him God-speed, is Partaker of his evil Deeds. Where we fee that even a bare Entertainment, Civil Salutation, or a Flattering Compliment bestow'd upon any Person, relating to the Vices,

or Errors wherein he is engag'd, Actually makes them Ours, and derives the same Guilt on our own Heads. St. Paul carries this Critical Case of Conscience even yet to an higher Extremity, and tells us, that a meer Complacency in Other's Sin, Appropriates it to Us. For in his Epistle to the Romans. c. 1. after having recounted the most horrible Catalogue of Sins, that Human Nature can be Guilty of in the utmost State of Corruption, he concludes all with that Superlative Degree of it, that Last finishing Stroke, and (if I may be allow'd so to speak) Hyperbole of Iniquity, in this Confummate, and Dreadful Character, Who knowing the Judgment of God, that they which commit such things are worthy of Death, not only do the same, but have pleasure in them that do them. Thus a Man, by a Grateful Reflection upon, and a Wilful Propensity to Vice, may be Guilty of all the Mischief, and Calamity, all the Villainy, and Debauchery that was ever committed by Mankind; and by the Help of a Lively Memory, and a Lewd Imagination, Spiritually act over all the most Flagitious, and Heinous Impieties, that the Soul is capable of Representing, the Devil of Suggesting, and the United Annals of Historians Recording. He may be the very Reverse of his Blessed Saviour (of whom he so desperately stands in need) not only Bear, but be positively Guilty of, the Sins of the whole World. Thus we may partake of Other Men's Crimes, by a Phantastical Delight in them. V.

¥. 32.

V. Fifthly, We may partake in other Men's Sins, by giving Offence, or scandalous Example. As Men are Members of Society, they stand Responsible not only for the Positive Legality of their Actions, as consider'd in themselves, and their own Natures, folely with respect to the Subject-Matter of them, but also for their Relative Consequences, as they may affect the Consciences of Others, to which we are bound by the Laws of Charity to give no Violation, Disturbance, or Occasion of Transgressing; and in all our Deportment to consult not only it's Lawfulness, but it's Decency, and Expediency, with regard to our Brethren, against whom we may Sin (as St. Paul says, in the admirable State of this Case, 1 Cor. 8. 10.) and wound their weak Consciences, and sin against Christ. Thus the Abuse even of an Innocent Liberty cannot be Justify'd by a good Intention, and we are liable to Answer for the Fall of those to whom we become a Stumbling-block, and a Rock of Offence. And if we are thus Obnoxious for the Consequences of even our Lawful Actions, how much higher will the Obligation rise in the Ill Effects of those that are really in themselves Unlawful? Here we propagate our Malignity, spread our Infection like a Walking Pestilence, communicate our Poysnous Influence to all about us, and transgress as 'twere by Proxy. Number, and Example carry a much more Controlling Evidence, F. 2

than the Demonstrations of Reason, and Argument. For these are visible to the Eye, and strike quicker, and deeper, upon the Imagination, than Principles, and Speculations upon the Understanding; which is deceiv'd, and hurry'd away with a Defire of Imitation, and is apt to deduce, and frame Rules by Examples, instead of Examples by Rules; especially where they fall in with the corrupted Inclinations of Nature, and have the Advantage of being well Recommended, they scarce fail to Shock the most constant Virtue, to consirm those that are already in a vicious Course, and pervert weak, and unstable Persons into Sin and Error, who have not their Senses exercis'd, to discern betwixt Good, and Evil. And thus, whether we follow, or lead Others, we both ways become Partakers of their Sins. In the first Case the Temptation is very strong, and without God's preventing Grace almost Irrefistible: For a Man must have a steady Gowernment over Himself, and his Passions, together with an Inflexible Eye fixt on his Duty, and an unshaken Contempt of the World, and it's Flatteries, and Censures, he must be stanch in his Resolutions, and Master of his Conduct, neither to be corrupted by Shame, Hopes, or Fears, that is not born down in a Throng, and sunk in the Tide of Popular Authority. For when once Vice gets into Fashion, it makes Religion look Singular, and Uncreditable. On the other hand, let but a Man of Figure, and Character, of Interest, and Quality, lead the way, how many implicit, and fawning Proselytes will follow the Temporizing Courtier, like Beasts in a Track, with a resign'd Understanding to give up their Creed, abandon their Old Friends, with their unprositable Principles, Caress their most Implacable Enemies, and Betray, and Sacrifice both Church, and State to their insatiable Lust, Pride, Avarice, and Ambition! Such a Man, like Lucifer, must Fall with, and Damn his Legions, and like him too, be accountable for all the Villainy, Treachery, and Rebellion, into which his Hellish Example seduc'd them.

VI. Lastly, We may be Partakers of other Men's Sins, by Authorizing, Propagating, or Publishing any Heresy, False Doctrin, Schism, Faction, Irreligion, or Immorality. For these Corrupt, and Debauch Men's Minds; and consequently Influence, and Pervert their Lives. For 'tis very rarely seen, that wicked Principles lie still, and dormant in the Conscience, and not exert, and shew themselves in Action: And he that lays the Poyson is the Cause of his Death who swallows it. He that puts a Cheat, and Lye upon Another, leads him Hoodwinkt into Falshood, and Mistake; and when once a Man is got into Error, he goes Headlong, and Blindfold into Perdition. There is a strange Infatuation, and as 'twere sort of Witchcraft in False Doctrin,

Doctrin, that unaccountably befots, and stupisties the Reason; and scarce was there ever any Broach'd, however Impious, or Absurd, but found some Patrons, and Proselytes, to Believe, and Maintain it. Are not therefore all the vile Enormities, that are the Natural Product of Wild, Licentious, and Enthusiastick Opinions, to be charg'd back upon the Original Author, in whom they must all Center, and Conterminate, as in that Root of Bitterness from whence they sprung? Heterodoxy, and Blasphemy, Lewdness, and Prophaneness, are of such a Black, and Frightful Complexion in themselves, that represented in their Native Deformity, they would gain few Votaries in the World: Therefore these Spiritual Pandars in Iniquity cover the odious Monster with Artificial Guises, and Disfembl'd Colours, to make it look Amiable, and Engaging. And when Sophistry, and False Wit cloath the Fallacy, they eafily Seduce, and Beguile the Ignorant, and Vicious; and Men are oftentimes tempted to swallow that Diet for the Sauce, which they would otherwise Loath, and Nauseate. When the Directors of Men's Consciences turn Impostors, and Betray, and Mislead them into those Sins they should teach them to avoid, fuch Pernicious Infidelity to their Sacred Office, ought justly to Entitle them, to all those repeated Woes, denounc'd by God and Christ against those False Prophets, and Pharisaical Doctors, who perperverted the Divine Law, and made even the Blessed Word of God, the sad Instrument of Damnation to Mankind.

Thus in all these Instances, we see there is an Union, or as 'twere Confederacy in Vice, it joyns band in band, and draws out into Leagues, and Combinations; it's Contagion spreads like a Leprosy; there's no Breathing in it's Air with Safety; we cannot look on it without endangering our Health, and Innocence, nor touch it without Uncleanness, and Pollution. In all these Cases there is a Communication of Guilt both Backward, and Forward, whereby we become Partakers of Other Men's Sins. In the Commander, Parent, or Governor, it Recoils upon the Person in Authority, basely Abufing his Power, Prostituting the Vice-Gerency of God to execrable Purposes, Betraying his Sacred Trust, and Commission, and Violating his Faith, and Honour. In Conniving at, Consenting to, or Concealing those Impieties, we ought to Punish, Prevent, or Restrain, we are politively Accessory to their Commission, by a Tacit Approbation, and a Conscious, and Cowardly Forbearance. By administring Counsel, Direction, or Assistance towards them, we act the Part of the Tempter himself, instigating Evil, and promoting the Kingdom of Darkness, and the Destruction of our Fellow-Creatures. Commending, Approving, or Defending any Crime, we Appropriate it to ourselves, Transgress at second hand, become the Guardians of Iniquity, and commence the Devil's Champions, to fight his Battles, and maintain his Cause, and represent him in the most detestable Quality of his Nature, a Delight in the Dishonour of God, and the Misery, and Ruin of Mankind. In Giving Offence by our Actions, we use our Liberty for a Cloak of Maliciousness, and make what would be otherwise Innocent, Culpable. By a Scandalous Life, and Example, we derive a Reproach upon our Holy Profession, and must answer for all those that are feduc'd by it's baleful, and infectious Influence. By Instilling, or Propagating Heterodox, Schifmatical, Atheistical Factious, or Immoral Principles into Others, we turn meer Anti-Christs, and Emissaries of Hell, and must answer for all the Souls that perish thro' our Treachery, Guile, or Delusion.

Give me now leave very Briefly, and by way of Application of this whole Discourse, to urge One or Two Particular Motives, to Deter us from falling under this great and dangerous Guilt of

Partaking in Other Men's Sins.

ration of that heavy Burthen of Guilt, which lies upon every Man's own Conscience, too Great to need the Additional Weight of Others. That in itself (God knows) is enough to sink us, without his Infinite Mercy, and the All-atoning Merits of our Saviour. Now if the Malignity but of the least

least, single Transgression, without that, can consign us over to Eternal Perdition, if as the Scriptures, and our own wretched Experience convince us, that even a Just Man falls seven times a day, what a Fearful Reckoning is He like to make, who besides his own immense Summ, almost without Number, or Bounds, stands Chargeable for such a long, and frightful Catalogue of Other Men's Sins? Can be by any means (to use the Elegant Expression of the Psalmist) Redeem his Brother, or give to God a Ransom for his Soul, that he has thus plung'd into Misery, and seduc'd into Ruin? Can he be a Mediator for Another, that so much wants the Intercession of One for Himself? And if the Righteous can scarcely be sav'd, where shall this Ungodly, this Over-grown, this Exorbitant Sinner, laden with Iniquity, appear? Therefore,

2. Secondly, The vast Extent, and Duration, with the infinite, lamentable Consequences, of this Method of Sinning, should Caution, and Deter us from falling into it. All other Crimes lie under some Limitation; they are at an End, or Die with the Man: But here a Man's Sin survives his Funeral; and even when he is Dead, he Sinneth. He that Propagates, or Publishes any pernicious Writings, or Tenets, knows not how far their Poyson will reach, or where the Deadly Contagion will stop. It is an Epidemical Evil, a National Calamity, an Everlasting Plague, that has slain it's Thousands,

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and it's ten Thousands, that in the hands of that Destroying Angel, the Devil, can taint whole Families, and Kingdoms, and transmit it's Venom down to Posterity, and continue Spiritual Death to the End of the World. How do those Execrable Miscreants, Arrius, and Socinus, tho' so many Years Rotten in their Graves, still stink above Ground, and live agen in an Hellish Transmigration of their Damnable Blasphemies, and Herefies! How do they now Crucifie the Son of God afresh, make him Die daily, and put him to an open, and continu'd Shame! How do those Atheistical Monsters, Hobbes, and Spinoza, in their Accursed Rights of Books, and Proselytes, still deny the God that made the Chri- them, and anull the Covenant, whereby we are seal'd stian unto the day of Redemption! What a Magazine of Sin, what an Inexhaustible Fund of Debauchery, and Destruction, does any Author of Heresie, Schism, or Immorality set up! Which tho' perhaps they may appear at first as Trifling, and Inconsiderable, will like Elisha's Cloud, from being no bigger than a Man's Hand, gradually increase, till they fill the Heavens with Darkness, Thunder, and Tempest. Who would have thought, Threescore Years ago, that the Romantick, and filly Enthusiasms, of such an Illiterate, and Scandalous Wretch as Fox, should in the small Compass even of our Memory gain fuch mighty Ground, Captivate so many Fools, and Damn'em with Diaboli-

Oracles of Reason. Church, &c.

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cal Inspiration, and Non-sensial Cant? Or to go higher, Who would have imagin'd that Two or Three Jefuits in Masquerade crept into a Conventicle, should sow those Schismatical Seeds of Faction, and Rebellion, that in a few Years should rife to that Prodigious Degree, as to be able to grasp the Crown, contend with the Scepter, and not only Threaten, but Accomplish the Downfal both of Church and State? But how were these Numbers rais'd, and this Muschief with fuch amazing Success carry'd on? Was it not by the many Wild, Latitudinarian, Extravagant Opinions, and Bewitching False Doctrins, the Impudent Clamours, the Lying Misrepresentations, the Scandalous, and False Libels, both upon the King, and the Church, that every Day were Trumpeted out of the Pulpit, and the Press, those Mints of Atheism, and Irreligion, that then Poylon'd the Nation, and Besotted it into it's own Ruin? And are not the same Hands at work agen, and the fame Villainous Methods pursu'd? Were ever such Outrageous Blasphemies against God, and all Religion, Natural, as well as Reveal'd, vented Publickly with Impunity, in any Christian Church, or Kingdom in the whole World, as at present in our own? (be it spoken to our Shame, and if not remedy'd to our Confusion) for if they fail. of the same Effect, not to Embroil us agen in Blood, and ; Ruin, it can be owing to nothing but God's Infinite, but Unmerited Mercy, and Long-Suffering, that we are not utterly Confum'd.

Lastly, This Manner of Sinning ought with a more peculiar Diligence to be avoided, because 'tis what without the Super-Natural Assistance of the Divine Grace, we can never Repent of, and for which consequently we can never be Forgiven. All Sins intail Damnation upon the Offendor, but This almost with an inevitable Necessity. For besides that before we can arrive to this sad Degree of Impiety, we must quite have Extinguish'd the Light of our Consciences, and the Power of

God's

God's Spirit upon them, it happens, First, that we can have no thorough Knowledge of the Extent of this Sin, it being Communicated fo unsuspectedly, and at such a Distance. And, Secondly, that it is a Crime, for the Injury whereof we can never make Reparation, or Restitution to the Person seduc'd into it, and consequently obtain no Compleat, and Acceptable Repentance for it's Guilt. And tho'it could be suppos'd, that we should Repent of it Ourselves, yet the Unhappy Persons we have Betray'd, may be either so firmly settled in their Errors, as to be incapable of Conviction, or gon into an Unchangeable State, and fo out of the Reach of being Reclaim'd. Certainly, if there be any Sin in the World, that does more eminently carry the Image, and Superscription of the Devil upon it, it is this, and what will infallibly inherit his severest Punishments. If there are Different Degrees of Glory in Heaven, as the Apostle tells us, and by Analogy we may conclude, that there are different Degrees of Torment in Hell, according to the Size, and Quality of the Offendor, no Mansion in that Dismal Place will be too Bad for such Exessive, and Abominable Criminals; where were they to meet with no other Aggravation to their Misery, but that of Beholding, and Conversing with so many Wretched Objects, whom they brought into that Place of Torment, it would heat the Furnace seven times hotter, add Fury to Hell-Flames, and a Double Weight to their Damnation. Now from this Tremendous Sin, which no Good Man can think of, without Horror, or speak of, without Trembling,

Good Lord Deliver Us.





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The communication of sin

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